The Princedale Fund

Annual Report

for the year ended 29 February 2024

Contents

Report of the Authorised Corporate Director ('ACD')

Evelyn Partners Fund Solutions Limited, as ACD, presents herewith the Annual Report for The Princedale Fund for the year ended 29 February 2024.

The Princedale Fund ('the Company') is an authorised open-ended investment company with variable capital ('ICVC') further to an authorisation order dated 22 August 2014. The Company is incorporated under registration number IC001017. It is a non-UCITS retail scheme ('NURS') complying with the investment and borrowing powers rules in the Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook ('COLL') and the Investment Funds sourcebook ('FUND'), as published by the Financial Conduct Authority ('FCA'). As the Company is a NURS, the ACD also acts as Alternative Investment Fund Manager ('AIFM') in order to comply with the Alternative Investment Fund Manager's Directive ('AIFMD').

The ACD is of the opinion that it is appropriate to continue to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of the accounts as the assets of the Company consist predominantly of securities which are readily realisable and, accordingly, the Company has adequate financial resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Further, appropriate accounting policies, consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, have been used in the preparation of these accounts and applicable accounting standards have been followed.

The shareholders are not liable for the debts of the Company.

The Company has no Directors other than the ACD.

The Instrument of Incorporation can be inspected at the offices of the ACD.

Copies of the Prospectus and Key Investor Information Document ('KIID') are available on request free of charge from the ACD.

Investment objective and policy

The objective of the Company is to provide capital growth and to a lesser extent income through investing globally in a portfolio of investments which may include transferable securities, money market instruments, units in collective investment schemes (regulated and unregulated), deposits, and warrants that can best take advantage of economic opportunities worldwide. It is the ACD's intention that derivatives be used only for Efficient Portfolio Management purposes. There is no limit to which the Company can be invested in each sector or geographic location, subject to the investment restrictions in the Regulations.

It is anticipated that at most times the Company will be invested predominantly in collective investment schemes. However, the proportion of the property of the Company which may be held in the different permitted asset classes, including cash and near cash, may vary from time to time at the Investment Adviser's discretion subject to the limitations on investment set out in the FCA Handbook.

Changes affecting the Company in the year

There were no fundamental or significant changes to the Company in the year.

Further information in relation to the Company is illustrated on page 35.

In accordance with the requirements of the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook and the Investment Funds sourcebook, we hereby certify the Annual Report on behalf of the ACD, Evelyn Partners Fund Solutions Limited.

Neil Coxhead
Director
Evelyn Partners Fund Solutions Limited
30 May 2024

Statement of the Authorised Corporate Director's responsibilities

The Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook ('COLL') and the Investment Funds sourcebook ('FUND') published by the FCA, require the Authorised Corporate Director ('ACD') to prepare financial statements for each annual accounting period which give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company and of the net revenue and net capital gains on the property of the Company for the year.

In preparing the financial statements the ACD is responsible for:

- selecting suitable accounting policies and then applying them consistently;
- making judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- following UK accounting standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland;
- complying with the disclosure requirements of the Statement of Recommended Practice for the Financial Statements of UK Authorised Funds ('the SORP') issued by The Investment Association in May 2014 and amended in June 2017;
- keeping proper accounting records which enable it to demonstrate that the financial statements as prepared comply with the above requirements;
- assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern;
- using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so;
- such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and irregularities; and
- the maintenance and integrity of the Company's information on the ACD's website. Legislation in the UK governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

COLL also requires the ACD to carry out an Assessment of Value on the Company and publish this assessment within the Annual Report.

The ACD is responsible for the management of the Company in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation, the Prospectus, COLL and FUND.

Assessment of Value - The Princedale Fund

In line with the provisions contained within COLL 6.6.20R, the Board of Evelyn Partners Fund Solutions Limited ('EPFL') as Authorised Corporate Director ('ACD'), has carried out an Assessment of Value for The Princedale Fund ('the Fund'). Furthermore, the rules require that EPFL publishes these assessments.

A high-level summary of the outcome of EPFL's rigorous review of the Fund, for the year ended 29 February 2024 using the seven criteria set by the FCA is set out below:

1. Quality of Service	
2. Performance	
3. ACD Costs	
4. Economies of Scale	
5. Comparable Market Rates	
6. Comparable Services	
7. Classes of Shares	
Overall Rating	

EPFL has adopted a traffic light system to show how it rated the Fund:

On balance, the Board believes the Fund has delivered value to shareholders, with no material issues noted.

On balance, the Board believes the Fund has delivered value to shareholders, but may require some action.

On balance, the Board believes the Fund has not delivered value to shareholders and significant remedial action is now planned by the Board.

How EPFL assessed each of the seven criteria and the rating arrived at are discussed in greater detail on the following pages.

EPFL has created an Assessment of Value Committee ('AVC'), for the review, challenge and approval of all funds' Assessments of Value. Ultimately the assessments will be subject to scrutiny by the Board (which includes independent directors) to ensure the outcomes of the assessments are clear and fair, before final sign-off by the chair of the Board prior to communicating to investors if the Fund has delivered value, and if not, where improvements need to be made.

In carrying out the assessment, the EPFL AVC has separately considered, the following seven criteria stipulated by the FCA. The Committee may also have considered other issues where it was deemed appropriate.

EPFL believes the Assessment of Value can make it easier for investors to both evaluate whether the Fund is providing them with value for money and make more informed decisions when choosing investments.

The seven criteria are:

(1) Quality of service – the quality of every aspect of the service provided, including, for example, accounting, administration, customer services and communications;

(2) Performance – how the Fund performed, including whether it met targets and objectives, kept to relevant policy, followed relevant principles, kept to reasonable timescales;

(3) ACD costs – the fairness and value of the Fund's costs, including entry and exit fees, early redemption fees, administration charges;

(4) Economies of scale – how costs have been or can be reduced as a result of increased assets-under-management ('AUM'), and whether or not those savings have been passed on to investors;

(5) Comparable market rates – how the costs of the Fund compare with others in the marketplace;

(6) Comparable services – how the charges applied to the Fund compare with those of other funds administered by EPFL;

(7) Classes of shares – the appropriateness of the classes of shares in the Fund for investors.

Assessment of Value - The Princedale Fund (continued)

1. Quality of Service

What was assessed in this section?

Internal Factors

EPFL, as ACD, has overall responsibility for the Fund. The Board assessed, amongst other things: the day-to-day administration of the Fund; the maintenance of scheme documentation (such as prospectuses and key investor information documents ('KIIDs')); the pricing and valuation of shares; the calculation of income and distribution payments; the maintenance of accounting and other records; the preparation of annual audited and half-yearly Report & Accounts; the review of tax provisions and submission of tax computations to HMRC; the maintenance of the register of shareholders; the quality of marketing material sent to shareholders and the dealing and settlement arrangements. EPFL delegates the Investment Management of the Fund to a delegated Investment Management firm.

The Board reviewed information provided by EPFL's control functions on the adequacy of its internal services, including governance, operations and monitoring. Elements important to the investor experience such as the timely payment of settlement and distribution monies were also reviewed. Over the past year, EPFL has been audited by internal and external auditors, the Fund's Depositary and various EPFL delegated Investment Advisers.

External Factors

The Board assessed the delegate's skills, processes and experience. Also considered were any results from service review meetings as well as the annual due diligence performed by EPFL on the delegated Investment Adviser, Stanhope Capital LLP ('Stanhope'), where consideration was given to, amongst other things, the delegate's controls around the Fund's liquidity management.

The Board also considered the nature, extent and quality of administrative and shareholder services performed under separate agreements covering depositary services, custodians, as well as services provided with regard to both audit and legal functions.

What was the outcome of the assessment?

Internal Factors

The Board recognised that all distribution and settlement monies were paid in a timely manner and that there were no significant findings as a result of the various audits performed on EPFL during the year. In addition, EPFL has performed its own independent analysis, using automated systems, of the Fund's liquidity. The Board concluded that EPFL had carried out its duties diligently.

External Factors

The Board concluded that the nature, extent and quality of the services provided by the external parties have benefitted and should continue to benefit the Fund and its shareholders.

Were there any follow up actions?

There were no follow-up actions required.

2. Performance

What was assessed in this section?

The Board reviewed the performance of the Fund, after the deduction of all payments out of the scheme property as set out in the Prospectus. Performance, against its benchmark, was considered over appropriate timescales having regard to the Fund's investment objective, policy and strategy. The Board also considered whether an appropriate level of market risk had been taken.

Investment Objective

The objective of the Company is to provide capital growth and to a lesser extent income through investing globally in a portfolio of investments which may include transferable securities, money market instruments, units in collective investment schemes (regulated and unregulated), deposits, and warrants that can best take advantage of economic opportunities worldwide.

Benchmark

As ACD, EPFL is required to explain in a fund's scheme documentation why a benchmark is being used or alternatively explain how investors should assess performance of a fund in the absence of a benchmark.

Assessment of Value - The Princedale Fund (continued)

2. Performance (continued)

Benchmark (continued)

The benchmark for the Fund is the ARC Sterling Steady Growth PCI, which is a comparator. A 'comparator' benchmark is an index or similar factor against which an investment manager invites investors to compare a fund's performance. Details of how the Fund has performed against its comparator benchmark over various timescales can be found below.

Cumulative Performance as at 31 January 2024 (%)

	Currency	1 year	3 year	5 year
ARC Sterling Steady Growth PCI	GBP	3.92	6.77	23.58
The Princedale Fund Net Income Shares	GBX	8.23	8.07	30.75

Data provided by FE fundinfo. Care has been taken to ensure that the information is correct but FE fundinfo neither warrants, represents nor guarantees the contents of the information, nor does it accept any responsibility for errors, inaccuracies, omissions or any inconsistencies herein.
Performance is calculated net of fees. Past performance is not a guide to future performance.

What was the outcome of the assessment?

The Board assessed the performance of the Fund over its minimum recommended holding period of five years and observed that it has outperformed its comparator benchmark, the ARC Sterling Steady Growth PCI.

Consideration was given to the risk metrics associated with the Fund which focused on, amongst other things, volatility and risk adjusted returns where EPFL were comfortable that the outcomes were in line with expectations.

The Board found that the Fund is investing in the asset classes permitted by the investment policy and that there have been no breaches of the policy in the last 12 months.

Were there any follow up actions?

There were no follow-up actions required.

3. ACD Costs

What was assessed in this section?

The Board reviewed each separate charge to ensure that they were reasonable and reflected the services provided. This included annual management charge ('AMC'), Depositary/Custodian fees and audit fees.

The charges should be transparent and understandable to the investor, with no hidden costs.

What was the outcome of the assessment?

The Board received and considered information about each of the Fund's costs, and concluded that they were fair, reasonable and provided on a competitive basis.

Were there any follow up actions?

There were no follow-up actions required.

4. Economies of Scale

What was assessed in this section?

The Board reviewed each separate fee structure and the AUM of the Fund to examine the effect on the Fund to potential and existing investors should it increase or decrease in value.

What was the outcome of the assessment?

The ACD's periodic charge is on a minimum charge meaning there are opportunities for savings going forward should the Fund grow in size.

The Investment Adviser's fee is a fixed percentage charge meaning there are no opportunities for savings going forward should the Fund grow in size.

The ancillary charges of the Fund represent 14 basis points[1]. Some of these costs are fixed and as the Fund grows in size may result in a small reduction in the basis point cost of these services.

Were there any follow up actions?

There were no follow-up actions required.

[1] One basis point is equal to 1/100th of 1%, or 0.01%. Figure calculated at interim report, 31 August 2023.

Assessment of Value - The Princedale Fund (continued)

5. Comparable Market Rates

What was assessed in this section?

The Board reviewed the ongoing charges figure ('OCF') of the Fund and how those charges affect its returns.

The OCF of the Fund was compared against the 'market rate' of similar external funds.

What was the outcome of the assessment?

The OCF of 1.90%[1] was found to be more expensive than those of similar externally managed funds.

Note that EPFL has not charged an entry fee, exit fee or any other event-based fees on this Fund.

Were there any follow up actions?

There is no further action required as the Board were of the opinion that no element within the OCF gave any cause for concern. The Board acknowledged that a relatively small fund investing significantly in open-ended collective investment schemes would result in a larger than normal OCF.

6. Comparable Services

What was assessed in this section?

The Board compared the Investment Adviser's fee with those of other funds administered by EPFL having regard to size, investment objectives and policies.

What was the outcome of the assessment?

The Investment Adviser's fee was found to be more expensive than other EPFL administered funds displaying similar characteristics.

Were there any follow up actions?

There was no further action required as the Board were of the opinion that the Investment Adviser's fee gave no cause for concern.

7. Classes of Shares

What was assessed in this section?

The Board reviewed the Fund's set-up to ensure that where there are multiple share classes shareholders were in the correct share class given the size of their holding.

What was the outcome of the assessment?

There is only one share class in the Fund, therefore this part of the assessment does not apply.

Were there any follow up actions?

There were no follow-up actions required.

Overall Assessment of Value

Notwithstanding the issues raised in sections 5 and 6, the Board concluded that The Princedale Fund had provided value to shareholders.

Dean Buckley

Chairman of the Board of Evelyn Partners Fund Solutions Limited

22 April 2024

Consumer Feedback

On reviewing this Assessment of Value report, we would welcome invaluable feedback from investors via our short questionnaire which can be found online:

https://www.evelyn.com/services/fund-solutions/assessment-of-value/

Investors views are invaluable to the development and delivery of this report.

Should you be unable to access the questionnaire online please contact us directly on 0141 222 1151 and we will provide you with a paper copy of the questionnaire.

[1] Figure calculated at interim report, 31 August 2023.

Report of the Depositary to the shareholders of The Princedale Fund

Depositary's responsibilities

The Depositary must ensure that the Company is managed in accordance with the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook, the Investment Funds sourcebook, the Open-Ended Investment Companies Regulations 2001 (SI 2001/1228) (the OEIC regulations), as amended, the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, as amended, (together 'the Regulations'), the Company's Instrument of Incorporation and Prospectus (together 'the Scheme documents') as detailed below.

The Depositary must in the context of its role act honestly, fairly, professionally, independently and in the interests of the Company and its investors.

The Depositary is responsible for the safekeeping of all custodial assets and maintaining a record of all other assets of the Company in accordance with the Regulations.

The Depositary must ensure that:

- the Company's cash flows are properly monitored and that cash of the Company is booked into the cash accounts in accordance with the Regulations;
- the sale, issue, redemption and cancellation of shares are carried out in accordance with the Regulations;
- the value of shares of the Company are calculated in accordance with the Regulations;
- any consideration relating to transactions in the Company's assets is remitted to the Company within the usual time limits;
- the Company's revenue is applied in accordance with the Regulations; and
- the instructions of the Alternative Investment Fund Manager ('AIFM') are carried out (unless they conflict with the Regulations).

The Depositary also has a duty to take reasonable care to ensure that the Company is managed in accordance with the Regulations and the Scheme documents in relation to the investment and borrowing powers applicable to the Company.

Having carried out such procedures as we consider necessary to discharge our responsibilities as Depositary of the Company, it is our opinion, based on the information available to us and the explanations provided, that in all material respects the Company, acting through the AIFM:

(i) has carried out the issue, sale, redemption and cancellation, and calculation of the price of the Company's shares and the application of the Company's revenue in accordance with the Regulations and the Scheme documents of the Company, and

(ii) has observed the investment and borrowing powers and restrictions applicable to the Company.

NatWest Trustee and Depositary Services Limited
30 May 2024

Independent Auditor's report to the shareholders of The Princedale Fund

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Princedale Fund (the 'Company') for the year ended 29 February 2024 which comprise the Statement of total return, Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders, Balance sheet, the related Notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies and the Distribution table. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- Give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 29 February 2024 and of the net revenue and the net capital gains on the scheme property of the Company for the year then ended;
- Have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- Have been properly prepared in accordance with the Investment Association Statement of Recommended Practice for Authorised Funds, the rules of the Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook ('COLL Rules') of the Financial Conduct Authority and the Instrument of Incorporation.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions Relating to Going Concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Authorised Corporate Director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Authorised Corporate Director with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other Information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Authorised Corporate Director is responsible for the other information contained within the Annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on Other Matters Prescribed by the COLL Rules

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- Proper accounting records for the Company have been kept and the accounts are in agreement with those records;
- We have received all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, are necessary for the purposes of our audit; and
- The information given in the Authorised Corporate Director's report for the year is consistent with the financial statements.

Independent Auditor's report to the shareholders of The Princedale Fund (continued)

Responsibilities of the Authorised Corporate Director

As explained more fully in the Statement of the Authorised Corporate Director's responsibilities set out on page 3, the Authorised Corporate Director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view and for such internal control as the Authorised Corporate Director determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Authorised Corporate Director is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Authorised Corporate Director either intends to wind up the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The specific procedures for this engagement and the extent to which these are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

We assessed whether the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence and capabilities to identify or recognise non-compliance with laws and regulations by considering their experience, past performance and support available.

All engagement team members were briefed on relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks at the planning stage of the audit. Engagement team members were reminded to remain alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Company and the sector in which it operates, focusing on those provisions that had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The most relevant frameworks we identified include:

- UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including Financial Reporting Standard 102 and the IA Statement of Recommended Practice for Authorised Funds;
- the Financial Conduct Authority's COLL Rules;
- the Financial Conduct Authority's Investment Funds sourcebook; and
- the Company's Prospectus.

We gained an understanding of how the Company is complying with these laws and regulations by making enquiries of the Authorised Corporate Director. We corroborated these enquiries through our review of submitted returns, external inspections, relevant correspondence with regulatory bodies and the Company's breaches register.

Independent Auditor's report to the shareholders of The Princedale Fund (continued)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud (continued)

We assessed the susceptibility of the Company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur, by meeting with management and those charged with governance to understand where it was considered there was susceptibility to fraud. This evaluation also considered how the Authorised Corporate Director was remunerated and whether this provided an incentive for fraudulent activity. We considered the overall control environment and how the Authorised Corporate Director oversees the implementation and operation of controls. In areas of the financial statements where the risks were considered to be higher, we performed procedures to address each identified risk. We identified a heightened fraud risk in relation to:

- management override of controls.

In addition to the above, the following procedures were performed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free of material fraud or error:

- Reviewing the level of and reasoning behind the Company’s procurement of legal and professional services;
- Performing audit work procedures over the risk of management override of controls, including testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business, review of a pre sign-off Net Asset Valuation (NAV) statement for any unexpected activity and reviewing judgements made by the Authorised Corporate Director in its calculation of accounting estimates for potential management bias;
- Assessing the Company’s compliance with the key requirements of the Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook, Investment Funds sourcebook and its Prospectus;
- Completion of appropriate checklists and use of our experience to assess the Company’s compliance with the IA Statement of Recommended Practice for Authorised Funds; and
- Agreement of the financial statement disclosures to supporting documentation.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to the risk of material misstatements in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.

Use of Our Report

This report is made solely to the Company's shareholders, as a body, in accordance with Rule 4.5.12 of the COLL Rules issued by the Financial Conduct Authority under the Open-Ended Investment Companies Regulations 2001. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's shareholders those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Johnston Carmichael LLP
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor
Bishop's Court
29 Albyn Place
Aberdeen AB10 1YL
30 May 2024

Accounting policies of The Princedale Fund

for the year ended 29 February 2024

a *Basis of accounting*

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of investments. They have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ('FRS 102') and in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice for UK Authorised Funds ('the SORP') published by The Investment Association in May 2014 and amended in June 2017, and the requirements of the Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook ('COLL Rules') and the Investment Funds sourcebook ('FUND').

The ACD has considered a detailed assessment of the Fund's ability to meet its liabilities as they fall due, including liquidity, declines in global capital markets and investor redemption levels. Based on this assessment, the Fund continues to be open for trading and the ACD is satisfied the Fund has adequate financial resources to continue in operation for at least the next 12 months and accordingly it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

b *Valuation of investments*

The purchases and sales of investments are included up to close of business on the last business day of the accounting year.

Purchases and sales of investments are recognised when a legally binding and unconditional right to obtain, or an obligation to deliver an asset arises.

The quoted investments of the Fund have been valued at the global closing bid-market prices excluding any accrued interest in the case of debt securities ruling on the principal markets on which the stocks are quoted on the last business day of the accounting year.

Collective investment schemes are valued at the bid price for dual priced funds and at the single price for single priced funds and are valued at their most recent published price prior to the close of business valuation on 29 February 2024.

Derivatives are valued at the price which would be required to close out the contract at the balance sheet date.

c *Foreign exchange*

The base currency of the Fund is UK sterling which is taken to be the Fund's functional currency.

All transactions in foreign currencies are converted into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the dates of such transactions. The resulting exchange differences are disclosed in note 2 of the Notes to the financial statements.

Any foreign currency assets and liabilities at the end of the accounting period are translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date.

d *Revenue*

Revenue is recognised in the Statement of total return on the following basis:

Dividends from quoted equity instruments and non equity shares are recognised as revenue, net of attributable tax credits on the date when the securities are quoted ex-dividend.

Distributions from collective investment schemes are recognised as revenue on the date the securities are quoted ex-dividend. Equalisation on distributions from collective investment schemes is deducted from the cost of the investment and does not form part of the Fund's distribution.

Distributions from collective investment schemes which are re-invested on behalf of the Fund are recognised as revenue on the date the securities are quoted ex-dividend and form part of the Fund's distribution.

Excess reportable income from reporting offshore funds is recognised as revenue when the reported distribution rate is available and forms part of the Fund's distribution.

Interest on bank deposits and short term deposits is recognised on an accruals basis.

Interest on debt securities is recognised on an effective yield basis. Accrued interest purchased and sold on interest bearing securities is excluded from the capital cost of these securities and dealt with as part of the revenue of the Fund. The amortised amounts are accounted for as revenue or as an expense and form part of the distributable revenue of the Fund. Amortisation is calculated at each month end.

Accounting policies of The Princedale Fund (continued)

for the year ended 29 February 2024

d *Revenue (continued)*

Management fee rebates agreed in respect of holdings in other collective investment schemes are recognised on an accruals basis and are allocated to revenue or capital being determined by the allocation of the expense in the collective investment scheme held.

e *Expenses*

The ACD's periodic charge and Investment Adviser's fee are charged against revenue and 50% of these expenses are then reallocated to capital, net of any tax effect, on an accruals basis. All other expenses are charged to the Fund against revenue, other than those relating to the purchase and sale of investments, on an accruals basis.

Bank interest paid is charged to revenue.

f *Taxation*

Tax payable on profits is recognised as an expense in the period in which profits arise. The tax effects of tax losses available to carry forward are recognised as an asset when it is probable that future taxable profits will be available, against which these losses can be utilised.

UK corporation tax is provided as amounts to be paid/recovered using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred taxation is provided in full on timing differences that result in an obligation at 29 February 2024 to pay more or less tax, at a future date, at rates expected to apply when they crystallise based on current rates and tax laws. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provision for deferred tax assets are only made to the extent the timing differences are expected to be of future benefit.

All foreign dividend revenue is recognised as a gross amount which includes any withholding tax deducted at source. Where foreign tax is withheld in excess of the applicable treaty rate a tax debtor is recognised to the extent that the overpayment is considered recoverable.

When a disposal of a holding in a non-reporting offshore fund is made, any gain is an offshore income gain and tax will be charged to capital. There may be instances where tax relief is due to revenue for the utilisation of excess management expenses.

g *Efficient Portfolio Management*

Where appropriate, certain permitted instruments such as derivatives or forward currency contracts may be used for Efficient Portfolio Management purposes. Where such instruments are used to protect or enhance revenue, the revenue or expenses derived therefrom are included in the Statement of total return as revenue related items and form part of the distribution. Where such instruments are used to protect or enhance capital, the gains and losses derived therefrom are included in the Statement of total return as capital related items.

h *Dilution levy*

The need to charge a dilution levy will depend on the volume of sales or redemptions. The ACD may charge a discretionary dilution levy on the sale and redemption of shares if, in its opinion, the existing shareholders (for sales) or remaining shareholders (for redemptions) might otherwise be adversely affected, and if charging a dilution levy is, so far as practicable, fair to all shareholders and potential shareholders. Please refer to the Prospectus for further information.

i *Distribution policies*

i *Basis of distribution*

The distribution policy is to distribute all available revenue after deduction of expenses payable from revenue. Distributions attributable to income shares are paid to shareholders.

ii *Unclaimed distributions*

Distributions to shareholders outstanding after 6 years are taken to the capital property of the Fund.

i Distribution policies (continued)

iii Revenue

All revenue is included in the final distribution with reference to policy d.

iv Expenses

Expenses incurred against the revenue of the Fund are included in the final distribution, subject to any expense which may be transferred to capital for the purpose of calculating the distribution, with reference to policy e.

v Equalisation

Group 2 shares are shares purchased on or after the previous XD date and before the current XD date. Equalisation applies only to group 2 shares. Equalisation is the average amount of revenue included in the purchase price of group 2 shares and is refunded to holders of these shares as a return of capital. Being capital it is not liable to income tax in the hands of the shareholders but must be deducted from the cost of shares for capital gains tax purposes. Equalisation per share is disclosed in the Distribution table.

Investment Adviser's report

Investment performance*

	Share price	ARC Sterling Steady Growth PCI
28 February 2023	142.20p	282.28
29 February 2024	158.60p	298.86
Return for the period	11.5%	5.9%

The performance of the Fund (capital only) for the period from 1 March 2023 to 29 February 2024 was 11.5%.

Investment activities

In the hedge fund allocation, we switched out of MAN Funds VI - Man GLG Innovation Equity Alternative and into the Velox Fund, both of which are equity long short strategies. We also sold out of the Jupiter Asset Management Series - Jupiter UK Specialist Equity Fund.

Early in the period under review we took some profits from the Amundi Bloomberg Equal-weight Commodity ex-Agriculture UCITS ETF and the proceeds were added to Gold Bullion Securities.

With bond yields beginning to look more attractive, the portfolio's Fixed Income exposure was adjusted and slightly increased over the period with an addition to the PIMCO Funds - Global Investors Series Income Fund, in favour of the PIMCO GIS Global Low Duration Real Return Fund. We also added some direct bond exposure to the portfolio with an investment into the UK Treasury Gilt 3.5% 22/10/2025.

In equities, we sold the SPDR S&P US Industrials Select Sector UCITS ETF in April, with the exposure replaced via a top up of the S&P 500 tracker.

In June, we made some changes to the Asia and Emerging Markets exposure, by selling the Mirae Asset Global Discovery Fund - Mirae Asset Asia Great Consumer Equity Fund, after sustained poor performance, and replacing the exposure with the Vontobel Fund - mtx Sustainable Asian Leaders Ex Japan. We also sold the Federated Hermes Global Emerging Markets Equity Fund and purchased the GQG Partners Emerging Markets Equity Fund and the First Sentier Investors ICVC - Stewart Investors Asia Pacific Leaders Sustainability.

We made further adjustments to the bond allocation in the final quarter of 2023, slightly increasing the overall exposure by selling the AXA Fixed Interest ICVC - US Short Duration High Yield Fund and topping up PIMCO Funds - Global Investors Series Income Fund and adding a new position in the AXA Fixed Interest Investment ICVC - Sterling Credit Short Duration Bond Fund.

In January and February we made a number of purchases having received a significant investment into the Fund, topping up a number of positions but also adding a new holding into Xtrackers S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF.

Investment strategy and outlook**

The primary investment objective of the Fund is to provide capital growth and, as such, the Fund is invested in a diversified range of third-party actively managed funds and passive Exchange Traded Funds, investing across a number of asset classes, with the largest allocation being to global equities. The overall investment strategy of the Fund has not changed over this period.

Developed equity markets rose on average in local currency terms over the second quarter of 2023. Among major equity markets, Japan produced the best return in local currency terms. The UK was the worst performer, fractionally down over the quarter.

Towards the end of May, an agreement was finally reached on the US debt ceiling allowing the Federal Government to borrow money until after the next presidential election in November 2024. Equity markets remained relatively sanguine during the negotiations as they were supported by strong earnings results in the technology and healthcare sectors but yields on US Treasury bonds rose sharply over the month. Despite the continued improvement in inflation, central banks continued to raise interest rates. June finished the second quarter with a final, positive 'flourish' in equity markets.

*Source: Evelyn Partners Fund Solutions Limited on a mid price basis at 12pm valuation point and ARC Research Limited.

**Source: ARC Research Limited.

Investment Adviser's report (continued)

Investment strategy and outlook* (continued)

Equity markets rose further over July, with investors encouraged by falling inflation numbers and hopes that interest rates would soon be peaking. August passed with a slight fall in market prices and an increase in volatility in equity and bond markets, but overall activity was low. In China, the mix of disappointing data, record youth unemployment, signs of deflation and continued liquidity problems in a debt-ridden property sector led to disappointing growth numbers. As a result, foreign investors sold Chinese stocks following the continued concerns, with the outflow totalling a record $12bn. Despite pledges from leaders in late July to deliver more substantial support measures, data releases showed China's manufacturing sector contracting for a fifth consecutive month.

Bond and equity markets generally struggled to make ground over the third quarter, with most falling back in local currency terms in the face of further interest rate hikes, rising oil prices and comments from the Federal Government that interest rates might have to stay higher for longer than it had previously indicated if inflation was to be brought under control. Returns from overseas markets were, however, boosted by weakness in sterling and US dollar strength during the quarter.

In contrast, the final quarter of 2023 saw bond and equity markets generally perform well as investors began to anticipate interest rate cuts given the continued improvement in inflation and comments from central banks suggesting that further interest rate rises were unlikely as inflation was coming back under control. In December the US Federal Reserve indicated that there was likely to be a reduction in US interest rates in 2024, causing both bond and equity markets to rally further into year-end.

The strength of the final two months of the year also came after a difficult start the quarter, which included increased geo-political tensions in the Middle East as a result of the Hamas attack on Israel in October and the subsequent conflict in Gaza.

The first month of 2024 saw Central bankers in Europe and the US maintain their hold on interest rates at their respective policy meetings. The European Central Bank ('ECB') held rates for the third straight meeting, with ECB President, Christine Lagarde, indicating that it was premature to discuss cutting rates and that future decisions would be based on incoming data. The US begun the year from a position of considerable strength with a raft of robust economic data helping drive the US market to a new all-time high.

Markets continued to rally during February on hopes that the economic environment would be strong enough to facilitate corporate profit growth whilst reduced inflationary pressures would lead to lower interest rates, although Asia was a bit of a laggard over concerns around China's economic growth prospects.

Looking forward into 2024, with inflation falling back towards pre-Covid levels, markets should be able to make further headway as central banks should soon start cutting interest rates. However, markets are already discounting large rate cuts and could easily be disappointed. Investors also seem to be ignoring many of the risks facing markets, not least the possibility of recession and the uncertainty created by the conflict in the Middle East. As a consequence, there is chance that markets this year could be more turbulent than the inflation and interest rate background suggests.

However, on the balance of probabilities we are positioned for an environment in which we believe a broad segment of the global equity market may perform well, particularly if earnings forecasts, which are suggesting a decent year for many corporate sectors, prove to be accurate and the US can navigate its way to a soft economic landing.

Stanhope Capital LLP
20 March 2024

*Source: ARC Research Limited.

Portfolio changes
for the year ended 29 February 2024

The following represents the total purchases and sales in the year to reflect a clearer picture of the investment activities.

Purchases:	Cost £
JPMorgan Liquidity Funds - GBP Liquidity LVNAV Fund	1,916,337
Xtrackers S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF	1,224,313
PIMCO Funds - Global Investors Series Income Fund	854,416
AXA Fixed Interest Investment ICVC - Sterling Credit Short Duration Bond Fund	608,307
UK Treasury Gilt 3.5% 22/10/2025	544,671
GQG Partners Emerging Markets Equity Fund	487,997
Velox Fund	463,772
Gold Bullion Securities	455,568
Polar Capital Funds - Healthcare Opportunities Fund	402,063
iShares Core S&P 500 UCITS ETF USD Dist	388,945
Flossbach von Storch - Bond Opportunities	384,781
First Sentier Investors ICVC - Stewart Investors Asia Pacific Leaders Sustainability	311,751
iShares MSCI World GBP Hedged UCITS ETF	301,990
Comgest Growth - Europe	202,287
Vontobel Fund - mtx Sustainable Asian Leaders Ex Japan	186,777

Sales:	Proceeds £
JPMorgan Liquidity Funds - GBP Liquidity LVNAV Fund	1,268,290
Flossbach von Storch - Bond Opportunities	775,590
Federated Hermes Global Emerging Markets Equity Fund	531,445
PIMCO GIS Global Low Duration Real Return Fund	476,366
SPDR S&P US Industrials Select Sector UCITS ETF	453,971
Amundi Bloomberg Equal-weight Commodity ex-Agriculture UCITS ETF	453,800
MAN Funds VI - Man GLG Innovation Equity Alternative	332,279
Jupiter Asset Management Series - Jupiter UK Specialist Equity Fund	314,104
Mirae Asset Global Discovery Fund - Mirae Asset Asia Great Consumer Equity Fund	241,484
AXA Fixed Interest ICVC - US Short Duration High Yield Fund	204,060

Portfolio statement

as at 29 February 2024

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £	% of total net assets
Debt Securities* 2.70% (0.00%)			
Aa3 to A1 2.70% (0.00%)			
UK Treasury Gilt 3.5% 22/10/2025	£567,610	557,847	2.70
Collective Investment Schemes 90.06% (91.50%)			
UK Authorised Collective Investment Schemes 8.80% (7.08%)			
AXA Fixed Interest Investment ICVC			
- Sterling Credit Short Duration Bond Fund	640,229	615,836	2.98
First Sentier Investors ICVC			
- Stewart Investors Asia Pacific Leaders Sustainability	102,915	318,883	1.54
Franklin Templeton Funds			
- Ftf Clearbridge Global Infrastructure Income Fund	325,915	300,168	1.45
Trojan Investment Funds - Trojan Fund	187,694	586,056	2.83
Total UK authorised collective investment schemes		1,820,943	8.80
Offshore Collective Investment Schemes 81.26% (84.42%)			
Cantillon Funds Global Equity R2^	20,905	1,326,559	6.41
Comgest Growth - Europe	31,777	1,267,097	6.12
Dodge & Cox Worldwide Funds - U.S. Stock Fund	30,051	968,531	4.68
Edgewood L Select - US Select Growth	2,755	561,153	2.71
Egerton Capital Equity Fund	2,822	1,315,724	6.35
Federated Hermes US SMID Equity Fund	192,884	494,901	2.39
GQG Partners Emerging Markets Equity Fund	45,084	584,735	2.82
iShares Core S&P 500 UCITS ETF USD Dist	35,598	1,426,056	6.89
iShares Edge MSCI World Value Factor UCITS ETF GBP	14,010	457,567	2.21
iShares Edge MSCI World Value Factor UCITS ETF USD	6,060	197,712	0.95
iShares MSCI World GBP Hedged UCITS ETF	20,553	1,814,213	8.77
iShares UK Gilts 0-5yr UCITS ETF	1,138	143,035	0.69
JPMorgan Liquidity Funds - GBP Liquidity LVNAV Fund	1,380,298	1,380,298	6.67
Morgan Stanley Investment Funds - Global Opportunity Fund	4,529	512,606	2.48
PIMCO Funds - Global Investors Series Income Fund	94,513	856,290	4.14
Polar Capital Funds - Healthcare Opportunities Fund	14,307	887,033	4.29
Polen Capital Investment Funds - Focus US Growth	31,727	450,841	2.18
Velox Fund	4,702	444,143	2.15
Vontobel Fund - mtx Sustainable Asian Leaders Ex Japan	1,497	479,346	2.32
Xtrackers S&P 500 Equal Weight UCITS ETF	18,080	1,249,690	6.04
Total offshore collective investment schemes		16,817,530	81.26
Total collective investment schemes		18,638,473	90.06
Exchange Traded Commodities 5.47% (4.11%)			
Gold Bullion Securities	7,591	1,132,427	5.47

* Grouped by credit rating - source: Interactive Data and Bloomberg.

^ Cantillon Funds Global Equity R2 is non-independently priced and the shares have been priced at £63.458, based on the net asset value per share supplied by Cantillon Capital Management.

Portfolio statement (continued)

as at 29 February 2024

Investment	Nominal value or holding	Market value £	% of total net assets
Forward currency contracts 0.13% (0.55%)			
Sell euro	(€554,248)	(474,492)	
Buy UK sterling	£478,254	478,254	
Expiry date 21 March 2024		3,762	0.02
Sell US dollar	($3,602,495)	(2,847,580)	
Buy UK sterling	£2,869,531	2,869,531	
Expiry date 21 March 2024		21,951	0.11
Total forward currency contracts		25,713	0.13
Portfolio of investments		20,354,460	98.36
Other net assets		340,022	1.64
Total net assets		20,694,482	100.00

All investments are listed on recognised stock exchanges or are regulated collective investments schemes within the meaning of the FCA rules unless otherwise stated. Forward contracts are not listed on stock exchanges and are considered over-the-counter instruments.

The comparative figures in brackets are as at 28 February 2023.

Risk and reward profile*

The risk and reward indicator table demonstrates where the Fund ranks in terms of its potential risk and reward. The higher the rank the greater the potential reward but the greater the risk of losing money. It is based on past data, may change over time and may not be a reliable indication of the future risk profile of the Fund. The shaded area in the table below shows the Fund's ranking on the risk and reward indicator.

← Typically lower rewards, lower risk						Typically higher rewards, higher risk →
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

The Fund is in a higher category because the price of its investments have risen or fallen frequently and more dramatically than some other types of investment. The category shown is not guaranteed to remain unchanged and may shift over time. Even the lowest category does not mean a risk-free investment.

For full details on risk factors for the Fund, please refer to the Prospectus.

There have been no changes to the risk and reward indicator in the year.

* As per the KIID published 8 May 2024.

Comparative table

The following disclosures give a shareholder an indication of the performance of a share in the Fund. It also discloses the operating charges and direct transaction costs applied to each share. Operating charges are those charges incurred in operating the Fund and direct transaction costs are costs incurred when purchasing or selling securities in the portfolio of investments.

	2024	2023	2022
Net Income Shares	p	p	p
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	141.73	148.54	144.81
Return before operating charges	20.35	(3.56)	7.08
Operating charges	(2.67)	(2.71)	(2.85)
Return after operating charges *	17.68	(6.27)	4.23
Distributions^	(1.13)	(0.54)	(0.50)
Closing net asset value per share	158.28	141.73	148.54
* after direct transaction costs of:	0.05	0.03	0.01
Performance			
Return after charges	12.47%	(4.22%)	2.92%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£)	20,694,482	15,319,290	18,250,472
Closing number of shares	13,074,347	10,808,516	12,286,712
Operating charges^^	1.85%	1.89%	1.84%
Direct transaction costs	0.04%	0.02%	0.01%
Published prices			
Highest share price	158.6	152.5	164.4
Lowest share price	138.9	135.3	147.0

Investments carry risk. Past performance is not a guide to future performance. Investors may not get back the amount invested.

^ Rounded to 2 decimal places.

^^ The operating charges are represented by the Ongoing Charges Figure ('OCF'). The OCF consists principally of the ACD's periodic charge and the Investment Adviser's fee which are included in the annual management charge, but also includes the costs for other services paid. It is indicative of the charges which may occur in a year as it is calculated on historical data.

Financial statements - The Princedale Fund

Statement of total return

for the year ended 29 February 2024

	Notes	2024		2023	
		£	£	£	£
Income:					
Net capital gains / (losses)	2		2,030,276		(842,544)
Revenue	3	240,578		171,053	
Expenses	4	(193,123)		(197,876)	
Net revenue / (expense) before taxation		47,455		(26,823)	
Taxation	5	-		-	
Net revenue / (expense) after taxation			47,455		(26,823)
Total return before distributions			2,077,731		(869,367)
Distributions	6		(125,594)		(62,173)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			1,952,137		(931,540)

Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders

for the year ended 29 February 2024

	2024		2023	
	£	£	£	£
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		15,319,290		18,250,472
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	3,423,055		-	
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	-		(1,999,642)	
		3,423,055		(1,999,642)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		1,952,137		(931,540)
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		20,694,482		15,319,290

Balance sheet
as at 29 February 2024

	Notes	2024	2023
		£	£
Assets:			
Fixed assets:			
Investments		20,354,460	14,643,226
Current assets:			
Debtors	7	25,878	11,387
Cash and cash equivalents	8	425,805	799,581
Total assets		20,806,143	15,454,194
Liabilities:			
Investment liabilities		-	(82,130)
Creditors:			
Distribution payable		(88,252)	(34,047)
Other creditors	9	(23,409)	(18,727)
Total liabilities		(111,661)	(134,904)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		20,694,482	15,319,290

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 29 February 2024

1. Accounting policies

   The accounting policies are disclosed on pages 12 to 14.

2. Net capital gains / (losses)	2024	2023
	£	£
Non-derivative securities - realised gains	13,919	968,754
Non-derivative securities - movement in unrealised gains / (losses)	1,930,346	(1,522,748)
Currency losses	(10,959)	(49,029)
Forward currency contracts gains / (losses)	97,394	(239,333)
Compensation	-	4
Transaction charges	(424)	(192)
Total net capital gains / (losses)	2,030,276	(842,544)

3. Revenue	2024	2023
	£	£
UK revenue	21,241	1,484
Unfranked revenue	6,591	9,970
Overseas revenue	151,825	139,799
Interest on debt securities	19,194	-
Bank and deposit interest	36,181	15,233
Rebates from collective investment schemes	5,546	4,567
Total revenue	240,578	171,053

4. Expenses	2024	2023
	£	£
Payable to the ACD and associates		
ACD's periodic charge*	35,080	35,000
Investment adviser's fees*	136,394	142,992
	171,474	177,992
Payable to the Depositary		
Depositary fees	9,021	9,000
Other expenses:		
Audit fee	7,632	7,273
Non-executive directors' fees	1,737	1,533
Safe custody fees	744	356
Bank interest	1,480	536
FCA fee	118	210
KIID production fee	917	976
	12,628	10,884
Total expenses	193,123	197,876

* The annual management charge is 1.07% and includes the ACD's periodic charge and the Investment Adviser's fees.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 29 February 2024

5. Taxation

	2024	2023
	£	£
a. Analysis of the tax charge for the year		
Total taxation (note 5b)	-	-

b. Factors affecting the tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower (2023: higher) than the standard rate of UK corporation tax for an authorised collective investment scheme of 20% (2023: 20%). The differences are explained below:

	2024	2023
	£	£
Net revenue / (expense) before taxation	47,455	(26,823)
Corporation tax @ 20%	9,491	(5,365)
Effects of:		
UK revenue	(4,248)	(297)
Overseas revenue	(14,814)	(18,173)
Excess management expenses	9,571	23,835
Total taxation (note 5a)	-	-

c. Provision for deferred taxation

At the year end, a deferred tax asset has not been recognised in respect of timing differences relating to excess management expenses as there is insufficient evidence that the asset will be recovered. The amount of asset not recognised is £218,851 (2023: £209,280).

6. Distributions

The distributions take account of revenue added on the issue of shares and revenue deducted on the cancellation of shares, and comprise:

	2024	2023
	£	£
Interim income distribution	49,287	27,768
Final income distribution	88,252	34,047
	137,539	61,815
Equalisation:		
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	-	358
Amounts added on issue of shares	(11,945)	-
Total net distributions	125,594	62,173

Reconciliation between net revenue / (expense) and distributions:

	2024	2023
Net revenue / (expense) after taxation per Statement of total return	47,455	(26,823)
Undistributed revenue brought forward	24	24
Expenses paid from capital	85,737	88,996
Marginal tax relief	(7,578)	-
Undistributed revenue carried forward	(44)	(24)
Distributions	125,594	62,173

Details of the distribution per share are disclosed in the Distribution table.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 29 February 2024

7. Debtors

	2024	2023
	£	£
Accrued revenue	23,580	8,335
Prepaid expenses	9	17
Recoverable income tax	39	-
Accrued rebates from collective investment schemes	2,250	3,035
Total debtors	25,878	11,387

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	2024	2023
	£	£
Total cash and cash equivalents	425,805	799,581

9. Other creditors

	2024	2023
	£	£
Accrued expenses:		
Payable to the ACD and associates		
Investment Adviser's fees	13,624	10,129
Other expenses:		
Safe custody fees	303	99
Audit fee	7,632	7,273
Non-executive directors' fees	1,743	1,051
KIID production fee	83	167
Transaction charges	24	8
	9,785	8,598
Total other creditors	23,409	18,727

10. Commitments and contingent liabilities

At the balance sheet date there are no commitments or contingent liabilities.

11. Share classes

The following reflects the change in shares in issue in the year:

	Net Income Shares
Opening shares in issue	10,808,516
Total shares issued in the year	2,265,831
Closing shares in issue	13,074,347

Further information in respect of the return per share is disclosed in the Comparative table.

12. Related party transactions

Evelyn Partners Fund Solutions Limited, as ACD is a related party due to its ability to act in respect of the operations of the Fund.

The ACD acts as principal in respect of all transactions of shares in the Fund. The aggregate monies received and paid through the creation and cancellation of shares are disclosed in the Statement of change in net assets attributable to shareholders of the Fund.

Amounts payable to the ACD and its associates are disclosed in note 4. The amount due to the ACD and its associates at the balance sheet date is disclosed in note 9.

13. Events after the balance sheet date

Subsequent to the year end, the net asset value per net income share has increased from 158.3p to 162.7p as at 15 May 2024. This movement takes into account routine transactions but also reflects the market movements of recent months.

14. Transaction costs

a Direct transaction costs

Direct transaction costs include fees and commissions paid to agents, advisers, brokers and dealers; levies by regulatory agencies and security exchanges; and transfer taxes and duties.

Commission is a charge which is deducted from the proceeds of the sale of securities and added to the cost of the purchase of securities. This charge is a payment to agents, advisers, brokers and dealers in respect of their services in executing the trades.

Tax is payable on the purchase of securities in the United Kingdom. It may be the case that 'other taxes' will be charged on the purchase of securities in countries other than the United Kingdom.

The total purchases and sales and the related direct transaction costs incurred in these transactions are as follows:

	Purchases before transaction costs	Commission		Purchases after transaction costs
2024	£	£	%	£
Bonds	543,855	816	0.15%	544,671
Collective Investment Schemes	7,730,868	2,869	0.04%	7,733,737
Exchange Traded Commodities	454,886	681	0.15%	455,567
Total	8,729,609	4,366	0.34%	8,733,975

	Purchases before transaction costs	Commission		Purchases after transaction costs
2023	£	£	%	£
Collective Investment Schemes	2,813,665	525	0.02%	2,814,190

	Sales before transaction costs	Commission		Sales after transaction costs
2024	£	£	%	£
Collective Investment Schemes	5,052,753	(1,364)	0.03%	5,051,389

	Sales before transaction costs	Commission		Sales after transaction costs
2023	£	£	%	£
Collective Investment Schemes	5,149,878	(2,441)	0.05%	5,147,437

14. Transaction costs (continued)

a Direct transaction costs (continued)

Summary of direct transaction costs

The following represents the total of each type of transaction cost, expressed as a percentage of the Fund's average net asset value in the year:

2024	£	% of average net asset value
Commission	5,731	0.04%

2023	£	% of average net asset value
Commission	2,966	0.02%

b Average portfolio dealing spread

The average portfolio dealing spread is calculated as the difference between the bid and offer value of the portfolio as a percentage of the offer value.

The average portfolio dealing spread of the investments at the balance sheet date was 0.02% (2023: 0.03%).

15. Risk management policies

In pursuing the Fund's investment objective, as set out in the Prospectus, the following are accepted by the ACD as being the main risks from the Fund's holding of financial instruments, either directly or indirectly through its underlying holdings. These are presented with the ACD's policy for managing these risks. To ensure these risks are consistently and effectively managed these are continually reviewed by the risk committee, a body appointed by the ACD, which sets the risk appetite and ensures continued compliance with the management of all known risks.

a Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of the Fund's financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices and comprise three elements: other price risk, currency risk, and interest rate risk.

(i) Other price risk

The Fund's exposure to price risk comprises mainly of movements in the value of investment positions in the face of price movements.

The main elements of the portfolio of investments exposed to this risk are collective investment schemes and exchange traded commodities.

This risk is generally regarded as consisting of two elements: stock specific risk and market risk. Through these two factors, the Fund is exposed to price fluctuations, which are monitored by the ACD in pursuance of the investment objective and policy.

Adhering to investment guidelines and avoiding excessive exposure to one particular issuer can limit stock specific risk. Subject to compliance with the investment objective of the Fund, spreading exposure in the portfolio of investments both globally and across sectors or geography can mitigate market risk.

At 29 February 2024, if the price of the investments held by the Fund increased or decreased by 5%, with all other variables remaining constant, then the net assets attributable to shareholders of the Fund would increase or decrease by approximately £988,545 (2023: £732,161).

(ii) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of investments or future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of exchange rate movements. Investment in overseas securities or holdings of foreign currency cash will provide direct exposure to currency risk as a consequence of the movement in foreign exchange rates against sterling. Investments in UK securities investing in overseas securities will give rise to indirect exposure to currency risk. These fluctuations can also affect the profitability of some UK companies, and thus their market prices, as sterling's relative strength or weakness can affect export prospects, the value of overseas earnings in sterling terms, and the prices of imports sold in the UK.

15. Risk management policies (continued)

a Market risk (continued)

(ii) Currency risk (continued)

The foreign currency risk profile of the Fund's financial instruments and cash holdings at the balance sheet date is as follows:

2024	Financial instruments and cash holdings	Total net foreign currency exposure
	£	£
Euro	1,407,914	1,407,914
US dollar	2,247,675	2,247,675
Total foreign currency exposure	3,655,589	3,655,589

2023	Financial instruments and cash holdings	Total net foreign currency exposure
	£	£
Euro	1,014,475	1,014,475
US dollar	2,304,235	2,304,235
Total foreign currency exposure	3,318,710	3,318,710

At 29 February 2024, if the value of sterling increased or decreased by 5% against all other currencies, with all other variables remaining constant, then the net assets attributable to shareholders of the Fund would increase or decrease by approximately £16,676 (2023: £165,936). Forward currency contracts are used to manage the portfolio exposure to currency movements.

(iii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of the Fund's investments will fluctuate as a result of interest rate changes.

During the year the Fund's direct exposure to interest rates consisted of cash and bank balances and interest bearing securities. The Fund also has indirect exposure to interest rate risk as it invests in bond funds. The amount of revenue receivable from bank balances or payable on bank overdrafts will be affected by fluctuations in interest rates. The value of interest bearing securities may be affected by changes in the interest rate environment, either globally or locally.

In the event of a change in interest rates, there would be no material impact upon the net assets of the Fund.

The Fund would not in normal market conditions hold significant cash balances and would have limited borrowing capabilities as stipulated in the COLL rules.

At the year end the exposure to interest bearing securities is not significant. (2023: no exposure).

b Credit risk

This is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. This includes counterparty risk and issuer risk.

The Depositary has appointed the custodian to provide custody services for the assets of the Fund. There is a counterparty risk that the custodian could cease to be in a position to provide custody services to the Fund. The Fund's investments (excluding cash) are ring fenced hence the risk is considered to be negligible.

The Fund holds cash and cash deposits with financial institutions which potentially exposes the Fund to counterparty risk. The credit rating of the financial institution is taken into account so as to minimise the risk to the Fund of default.

Holdings in collective investment schemes are subject to direct credit risk. The exposure to pooled investment vehicles is unrated.

15. Risk management policies (continued)

c Liquidity risk

A significant risk is the cancellation of shares which investors may wish to sell and that securities may have to be sold in order to fund such cancellations if insufficient cash is held at the bank to meet this obligation. If there were significant requests for the redemption of shares at a time when a large proportion of the portfolio of investments were not easily tradable due to market volumes or market conditions, the ability to fund those redemptions would be impaired and it might be necessary to suspend dealings in shares in the Fund.

Investments in smaller companies at times may prove illiquid, as by their nature they tend to have relatively modest traded share capital. Shifts in investor sentiment, or the announcement of new price sensitive information, can provoke significant movement in share prices, and make dealing in any quantity difficult.

The Fund may also invest in securities that are not listed or traded on any stock exchange. In such situations the Fund may not be able to immediately sell such securities.

To reduce liquidity risk the ACD will ensure, in line with the limits stipulated within the COLL rules, a substantial portion of the Fund's assets consist of readily realisable securities. This is monitored on a monthly basis and reported to the Risk Committee together with historical outflows of the Fund.

In addition liquidity is subject to stress testing on an annual basis to assess the ability of the Fund to meet large redemptions, while still being able to adhere to its objective guidelines and the FCA investment borrowing regulations.

All of the financial liabilities are payable on demand. In the case of forward foreign currency contracts these are payable in less than one year.

d Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

There is no material difference between the value of the financial assets and liabilities, as shown in the balance sheet, and their fair value.

To ensure this, the fair value pricing committee is a body appointed by the ACD to analyse, review and vote on price adjustments/maintenance where no current secondary market exists and/or where there are potential liquidity issues that would affect the disposal of an asset. In addition, the committee may also consider adjustments to the Fund's price should the constituent investments be exposed to closed markets during general market volatility or instability.

Basis of valuation	Investment assets 2024 £	Investment liabilities 2024 £
Quoted prices	6,978,547	-
Observable market data	13,375,913	-
Unobservable data	-	-
	20,354,460	-

Basis of valuation	Investment assets 2023 £	Investment liabilities 2023 £
Quoted prices	4,307,090	-
Observable market data	10,336,136	(82,130)
Unobservable data	-	-
	14,643,226	(82,130)

No securities in the portfolio of investments are valued using valuation techniques.

15. Risk management policies (continued)

e Assets subject to special arrangements arising from their illiquid nature

There are no assets held in the portfolio of investments which are subject to special arrangements arising from their illiquid nature.

f Derivatives

The Fund may employ derivatives with the aim of reducing the Fund's risk profile, reducing costs or generating additional capital or revenue, in accordance with Efficient Portfolio Management.

The ACD monitors that any exposure is covered globally to ensure adequate cover is available to meet the Fund's total exposure, taking into account the value of the underlying investments, any reasonably foreseeable market movement, counterparty risk, and the time available to liquidate any positions.

In the year there was direct exposure to derivatives. On a daily basis, exposure is calculated in UK sterling using the commitment approach with netting applied where appropriate. The total global exposure figure is divided by the net asset value of the Fund to calculate the percentage global exposure. Global exposure is a risk mitigation technique that monitors the overall commitment to derivatives in the Fund at any given time and may not exceed 100% of the net asset value of the property of the Fund.

For certain derivative transactions cash margins may be required to be paid to the brokers with whom the trades were executed and settled. These balances are subject to daily reconciliations and are held by the broker in segregated cash accounts that are afforded client money protection.

(i) Counterparties

Transactions in securities give rise to exposure to the risk that the counterparties may not be able to fulfil their responsibility by completing their side of the transaction. This risk is mitigated by the Fund using a range of brokers for security transactions, thereby diversifying the risk of exposure to any one broker. In addition the Fund will only transact with brokers who are subject to frequent reviews with whom transaction limits are set.

The Fund may transact in derivative contracts which potentially exposes the Fund to counterparty risk from the counterparty not settling their side of the contract. Transactions involving derivatives are entered into only with investment banks and brokers with appropriate and approved credit rating, which are regularly monitored. Forward currency transactions are only undertaken with the custodians appointed by the Depositary.

At the balance sheet date, there are no securities in the portfolio of investments subject to a repurchase agreement.

(ii) Leverage

The leverage is calculated as the exposure generated through the use of derivatives (calculated in accordance with the commitment approach) divided by the net asset value.

There have been no leveraging arrangements in the year.

(iii) Global exposure

Global exposure is a measure designed to limit the leverage generated by a fund through the use of financial derivative instruments, including derivatives with embedded assets.

At the balance sheet date the global exposure is as follows:

Investment	Gross exposure value £	% of the total net asset value
Forward Currency Contracts		
Value of short position - euro	3,762	0.02%
Value of short position - US dollar	21,951	0.11%

There have been no collateral arrangements in the year.

Distribution table

for the year ended 29 February 2024

Interim distribution in pence per share

Group 1 - Shares purchased before 1 March 2023

Group 2 - Shares purchased 1 March 2023 to 31 August 2023

	Net revenue	Equalisation	Total distribution 31 October 2023	Total distribution 31 October 2022
Net Income Shares				
Group 1	0.456	-	0.456	0.226
Group 2	0.456	-	0.456	0.226

Final distribution in pence per share

Group 1 - Shares purchased before 1 September 2023

Group 2 - Shares purchased 1 September 2023 to 29 February 2024

	Net revenue	Equalisation	Total distribution 30 April 2024	Total distribution 30 April 2023
Net Income Shares				
Group 1	0.675	-	0.675	0.315
Group 2	0.148	0.527	0.675	0.315

Equalisation

Equalisation applies only to group 2 shares. It is the average amount of revenue included in the purchase price of group 2 shares and is refunded to holders of these shares as a return of capital. Being capital it is not liable to income tax in the hands of the shareholder but must be deducted from the cost of shares for capital gains tax purposes.

Remuneration

Remuneration code disclosure

The remuneration committee is responsible for setting the remuneration policy for all partners, directors and employees within Evelyn Partners Group Limited ('the Group'), including individuals designated as Material Risk Takers (MRTs) under the Remuneration Code. The remuneration policy is designed to be compliant with the Code and provides a framework to attract, retain, motivate and reward partners, directors and employees. The overall policy is designed to promote the long-term success of the group and to support prudent risk management, with particular attention to conduct risk.

Remuneration committee

The remuneration committee report contained in the Group Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 includes details on the remuneration policy. The remuneration committee comprises five non-executive directors[1] and is governed by formal terms of reference, which are reviewed and agreed by the board. The committee met eight times during 2023.

Remuneration policy

The main principles of the remuneration policy are:

- to align remuneration with the strategy and performance of the business;
- to ensure that remuneration is set at an appropriate and competitive level taking into account market rates and practices;
- to foster and support conduct and behaviours which are in line with our culture and values;
- to maintain a sound risk management framework;
- to ensure that the ratio between fixed and variable remuneration is appropriate and does not encourage excessive risk taking;
- to comply with all relevant regulatory requirements; and
- to align incentive plans with the business strategy and shareholder interests.

The policy is designed to reward partners, directors and employees for delivery of both financial and non-financial objectives which are set in line with company strategy. As part of a "balanced scorecard" approach to variable remuneration non-financial criteria including, but not limited to, compliance and risk issues, client management, supervision, leadership and teamwork are considered alongside financial performance.

Remuneration systems

The committee reviews all partners' and directors' fixed and variable remuneration. In addition, it approves hurdles and awards in respect of equity incentive plans, namely a Deferred Option Plan, Equity Matching Plan, Matching Share Plan, Executive Long Term Incentive Plan and an Investment Management Long Term Incentive Plan.

The remuneration of partners is made up of a fixed profit share, discretionary bonus profit share and non-discretionary bonus profit share. The remuneration of employees typically comprises of a salary with benefits including pension contribution, life assurance, permanent health insurance, private medical insurance, SAYE scheme and a discretionary bonus scheme. Partners, directors and associate directors are also eligible to participate, at the invitation of the committee, in the equity incentive plans described above.

When setting variable remuneration for the executive directors, the committee considers overall business profit for the group and divisions, achievement of both financial and non-financial objectives (including adherence to the principles of treating customers fairly, conduct risk, compliance and regulatory rules), personal performance and any other relevant policy of the board in respect of the year ended 31 December 2023. The committee agrees the individual allocation of variable remuneration and the proportion of that variable remuneration to be awarded as restricted shares.

[1] Please note that the data provided for the independent non-executive directors is as at 31 December 2023. The data provided is for independent non-executive directors only.

Remuneration (continued)

Aggregate quantitative information

The total amount of remuneration paid by Evelyn Partners Fund Solutions Limited ('EPFL') is nil as EPFL has no employees. However, a number of employees have remuneration costs recharged to EPFL and the annualised remuneration for these 72 employees is £3.51 million of which £3.23 million is fixed remuneration. This is based on the salary and benefits for those identified as working in EPFL as at 31 December 2023. Any variable remuneration is awarded for the year ended 31 December 2023. This information excludes any senior management or other Material Risk Takers (MRTs) whose remuneration information is detailed below.

The Group reviews its MRTs at least annually. These individuals are employed by and provide services to other companies in the Group. It is difficult to apportion remuneration for these individuals in respect of their duties to EPFL. For this reason, the aggregate total remuneration awarded for the year 2023 for senior management and other MRTs detailed below has not been apportioned.

Table to show the aggregate remuneration split by Senior Management and other MRTs for EPFL	For the period 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023				
	Fixed	Variable Cash	Variable Equity	Total	No. MRTs
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Senior Management	3,518	1,662	-	5,180	18
Other MRTs	919	848	-	1,767	5
Total	4,437	2,510	-	6,947	23

Investment Manager

The ACD has appointed Stanhope Capital LLP to provide investment management and related advisory services to the ACD. Stanhope Capital LLP is paid a monthly fee out of the scheme property of The Princedale Fund which is calculated on the total value of the portfolio of investments at the month end. Stanhope Capital LLP are compliant with the Capital Requirements Directive regarding remuneration and therefore their staff are covered by remuneration regulatory requirements.

Further information

Distributions and reporting dates

Where net revenue is available it will be distributed semi-annually on 30 April (final) and 31 October (interim). In the event of a distribution, shareholders will receive a tax voucher.

XD dates:	1 March	final
	1 September	interim
Reporting dates:	Last day of February	annual
	31 August	interim

Buying and selling shares

The property of the Fund is valued at 12 noon on the 15th day of every month (or if this is not a business day, the next business day), and the last business day of the month, with the exception of any bank holiday in England and Wales or the last business day prior to those days annually, where the valuation may be carried out at a time agreed in advance between the ACD and the Depositary, and prices of shares are calculated as at that time. Share dealing is on a forward basis i.e. investors can buy and sell shares at the next valuation point following receipt of the order.

Prices of shares and the estimated yield of the Fund are published on the following website: www.trustnet.com or may be obtained by calling 0141 222 1151.

Benchmark

Shareholders may compare the performance of the Company against the ARC Sterling Steady Growth PCI. Comparison of the Company's performance against this benchmark will give Shareholders an indication of how the Company is performing against an index based on the real performance numbers delivered to discretionary private clients by participating investment managers.

The benchmark is not a target for the Company, nor is the Company constrained by the benchmark.

Appointments

ACD and Registered office

Evelyn Partners Fund Solutions Limited
45 Gresham Street
London EC2V 7BG
Telephone 0207 131 4000
Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority

Administrator and Registrar

Evelyn Partners Fund Solutions Limited
177 Bothwell Street
Glasgow G2 7ER
Telephone 0141 222 1151 (Registration)
0141 222 1150 (Dealing)
Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority

Directors of the ACD

Andrew Baddeley
Brian McLean
Mayank Prakash
Neil Coxhead

Independent Non-Executive Directors of the ACD

Dean Buckley
Linda Robinson
Victoria Muir
Sally Macdonald

Non-Executive Directors of the ACD

Paul Wyse - resigned 11 July 2023
Guy Swarbreck - appointed 21 August 2023

Investment Adviser

Stanhope Capital LLP
35 Portman Square
London W1H 6LR
Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority

Depositary

NatWest Trustee and Depositary Services Limited
House A, Floor 0
Gogarburn
175 Glasgow Road
Edinburgh EH12 1HQ
Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority

Auditor

Johnston Carmichael LLP
Bishop's Court
29 Albyn Place
Aberdeen AB10 1YL